

论文摘要

人称代词在交际上起着很大的作用。正确使用人称代词，交际才能顺利进行。错用人称代词，交际就会受阻或失败,甚至会使交际双方不欢而散。因此，理解两国语言的人称代词非常重要。本文研究分析汉印的人称代词的分类和用法。研究结论希望可以促进跨文化语言交际，尤其是帮助学习汉语者或学习印尼语者在不同的场合可以使用正确的代词。研究结果：(1) 汉语和印尼语的第一人称代词“我”的共同点是在句中可以当主语和定语；(2) 印尼语的第一人称代词“aku”不能用于一些情况如：正式场合、与年纪比自己大的人或陌生人或被尊敬的人说话；(3) 汉语第三人称代词复数，书面语“他们”表示男性及表示女性的汉子不一样，印尼语都一样使用kami；(4) 印尼语的人称代词有形式变化，而汉语的人称代词没有；(5) 汉语第三人称代词能区别男性和女性以及事物，而印尼语第三人称代词没有区别性别和事物；(6) 印尼语的人称代词没有男女性别之分。

关键词：第一人称代词、第二人称代词、第三人称代词

ABSTRACT

Personal pronouns in communication plays a significant role. Proper use of personal pronouns, communication can proceed smoothly. Misuse of personal pronouns, or failure of communication will be blocked, or even make the communication between two sides break up. Therefore, understanding the language of the two personal pronouns is very important. This study analyzes the Chinese and India and usage of the classification of personal pronouns. Conclusion of the study hope to promote cross-cultural language communication, in particular, help to learn Chinese or learn Bahasa Indonesia in different occasions to use the correct pronouns. The results: (1) Chinese and Bahasa first person pronoun "I" have in common is in the sentence can be a subject and attribute; (2) Bahasa first person pronoun "aku" can not be used in some situations such as: official occasions, and older than themselves, respect for people or strangers or people who speak; (3) Chinese third-person plural pronouns, written language, "they" said that men and women is not the same guy, same use of Bahasa Indonesia kami; (4) Bahasa Indonesia are changes in the form of personal pronouns, while the Chinese personal pronouns do not; (5) the third person pronoun to differentiate between Chinese men and women, and things, but Bahasa Indonesia is no difference between the third person pronoun gender and things; (6) Bahasa Indonesia the personal pronoun is not gender distinction.

Keywords: first-person pronouns, second person pronouns, third person pronoun